

MANAGING MATERIALS SUSTAINABLY



**“We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them.”
– Albert Einstein**

Sherill Baldwin, CT DEEP

Transfer Station Recycling Workshop,
NVCOG, May 24, 2023

Solid
Waste
Management
Hierarchy



Municipal Transfer Station General Permit

This **General Permit** authorizes the operations of municipal transfer stations for solid waste, including recyclables. It is issued under the authority of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), and it is administered by the Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division in DEEP's Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance.

A general permit establishes mandatory operating conditions for conducting an activity, using procedures that are protective of human health and the environment.

Municipal Transfer Station General Permit

This General Permit authorizes **municipalities only** to construct and operate a municipal transfer station and recycling center subject to the following:

- a maximum processing capacity of up to one thousand (1,000) tons per day of solid waste including recyclables; and
- transfer, with limited opportunities to process: municipal solid waste; construction and demolition waste; furniture, mattresses, rugs and carpets; metal, including appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (freon); propane tanks; used oil and waste anti-freeze; used oil filters; paper and cardboard; clean wood (brush, stumps, logs, pallets and woodchips); treated wood (painted, creosote etc.); tires; food, beverage and plastic containers; leaves and grass clippings; food scraps; covered electronic devices; lead-acid and mixed batteries; used electronics; mercury-containing lamps; mercury-containing equipment ; capacitors and fluorescent light ballasts; yellow grease; architectural paint; household items for reuse; textiles and shoes; and other recyclables, if approved by DEEP.

Municipal Transfer Station General Permit

Materials Needing Proper Disposal

- Municipal solid waste;
- Construction and demolition waste and oversized MSW (aka bulky waste) such as furniture, mattresses, rugs and carpets;
- Metal, including appliances containing chlorofluorocarbons (freon);
- Propane tanks;
- Used oil and waste anti-freeze, and used oil filters;
- Treated wood (painted, creosote etc.);
- Lead-acid and mixed batteries, mercury-containing lamps, mercury-containing equipment, capacitors and fluorescent light ballasts;
- Covered electronic devices and used electronics.



Municipal Transfer Station General Permit

Materials for Reuse &/or Recycling

- Mixed or source separated recyclables aka "blue bin" materials including:
 - paper and cardboard;
 - metal, glass and plastic food and beverage containers;
 - Separate glass container collection;
- Leaves and grass clippings; food scraps; clean wood (brush, stumps, logs, pallets & woodchips)
- Yellow grease;
- Architectural paint;
- Textiles, shoes and eyeglasses;
- Furniture, household items or reusable building materials.



MIRA, a waste-to-energy facility in Hartford closed in July 2022

- They burned about 1/3 of CT's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).
- Now, Connecticut is shipping about 40% of its MSW (860,000 tons) per year to out-of-state landfills.
- Neither environmentally or economically sustainable.



CT Coalition for Sustainable Materials Management

Over 100 Municipalities have been working with DEEP Commissioner Katie Dykes to develop a menu of solutions to the waste crisis.

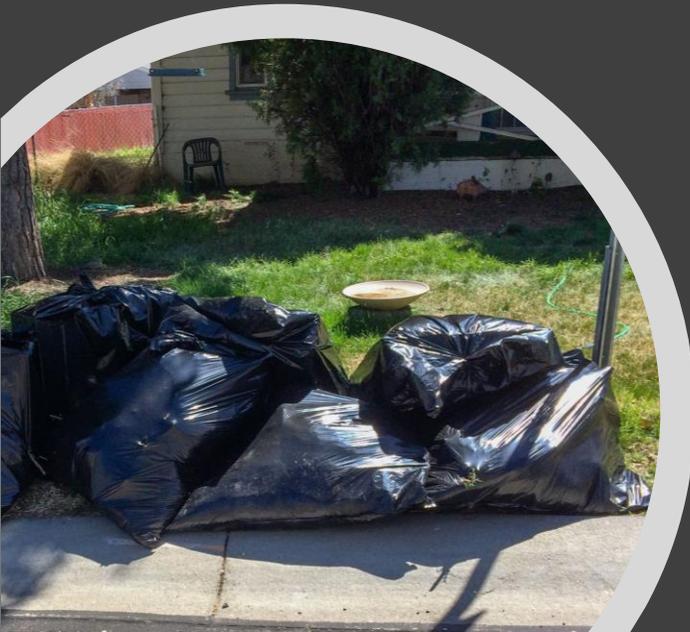
Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection



CCSMM Priorities

- Reduce more waste
- Support reuse
- Recycle more
- Reduce contamination in recycling
- Recover more food for human consumption or animal feed
- Increase food scraps for composting and/or anaerobic digestion
- Implement new approaches like **Unit-Based Pricing** and **EPR (extended producer responsibility)** programs.

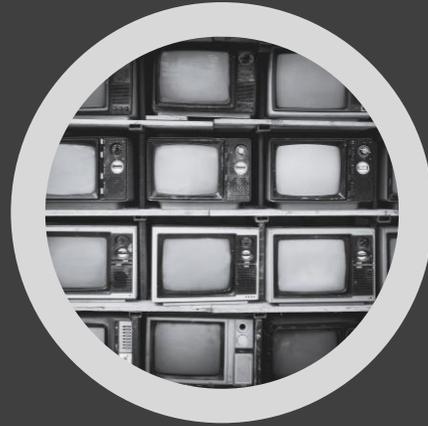




Unit-Based Pricing

(AKA Pay-As-You-Throw)

Trash is managed like a utility, in that the generator pays for what they generate – removing the cost from municipal taxes to waste generators



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)

- EPR or Extended Producer Responsibility is a mandatory type of product stewardship initiated with legislation
- Requires producers take responsibility for its products- extends post-consumer management of that product and its packaging;
- Shifts financial and management responsibility, with government oversight, upstream to the manufacturer and away from the public sector;
- Could provide incentives to manufacturers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.
- More program specific info to follow



Local Initiatives

Glass: More towns are collecting glass separately from other recyclables at town transfer stations, increasing quality

Zero Waste Schools Coalition: Wilton schools are implementing zero waste initiatives in schools: reusable trays, food scrap collection, sharing tables, etc.

Sustainable Materials Management Grants: Food scrap collection programs. Participating towns listed on next slide

Food Scrap Collection at Transfer Stations: Many towns are adding food scrap collection at their transfer stations

Businesses: Bright Feeds is turning food scraps into animal feed; Stop & Shop using Flashfood App to reduce waste; coffee shops in Middletown are starting a reusable cup program





MUNICIPAL AND REGIONAL GRANTS & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS MANAGEMENT (SMM) GRANT PROGRAM

September 21, 2021 - CT DEEP announced the availability of grant funding and technical assistance for Connecticut municipalities and regions through the Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) Grant program, pursuant to Public Act, Spec. Sess., June 2021, No. 21-2, § 308.

DEEP invites proposals seeking grant funds to help municipalities and regional waste authorities initiate and scale up Unit-Based Pricing (UBP) and food scrap collection efforts.

CT DEEP will also provide technical assistance through a contracted service provider to assist during the application process in development of a long-term strategy pursuant to Spec. Sess. P.A. 21-2, § 308.

- 55 “Expressions of Interest” received
- 31 UBP + food scrap collection programs
- 16 FS-only programs (transfer station drop-off or curbside collection)
- 35 applicants invited to Phase 2 (to apply for funding)
- 18 CT cities and towns notified of funding decision
- 3 regional groups notified of funding decision

SMM GRANT PROGRAM

Grants have been approved by DEEP for the following towns and regional groups:

Ansonia

Middletown

South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG)

Bethany

Newtown

Naugatuck Valley Council of Governments (NVCOG)

Bethel

Seymour

Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority (HRRA)

Bethlehem

Stonington

Deep River

Rocky Hill

Guilford

West Hartford

Kent

West Haven

Madison

Woodbridge

Meriden

Woodbury

Middlebury

SMM GRANT PROGRAM – KEY INDICATORS

Pilot Program	# of Weeks of Data	Collection Type	Clean Food Capture Rate	Food Scraps Captured (cumulative lbs)	Contamination Rate (prior week)	Waste Reduction	Curbside Diversion (Recycling + Food Scraps)
Ansonia	17	Co-Collection	19%	132,869	21%	14%	51%
Deep River	10	Drop Off	45%	22,520	Under 10%	28%	34%
Middletown	14	Co-Collection	15%	38,545	22%	N/A	N/A
Seymour	6	Co-Collection	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stonington	8	Separate Collection	45%	62,720	Under 10%	11%	N/A
West Haven	22	Co-Collection	16%	284,308	25%	12%	38%
Woodbury	8	Drop Off	31%	13,300	Under 10%	15%	17%

EPR: Extended Producer Responsibility

- EPR is a mandatory form of Product Stewardship
- Voluntary product stewardship examples = IKEA, Best Buy, Staples accepting batteries, bulbs, toner for proper disposal and/or recycling; Some retailers accepting plastic film/bags
- EPR
 - Shifts financial management of that product and its packaging with government oversight;
 - Intention is to provide incentives for producers to incorporate environmental considerations into the design of their products and packaging.
- CT Product Stewardship Council – coalition of municipalities and others working to pass EPR laws on products that are toxic, hard to handle and/or financially burdensome



EPR: Mercury Thermostats

- Sale of mercury thermostats banned in 2004
- Thermostat manufacturers est. a program in 1998
- Prohibition of disposal of all household thermostats began in 2014
- Coordinated by the Thermostat Recycling Coalition, an organization primarily serving heating, ventilation and air conditioning contractors by providing collection points at electric wholesalers
- Mandatory program participation passed in 2012; target audience is contractors



EPR: Used Electronics

- Passed in 2007, effective Feb. 2011
- Law requires municipalities to provide a free drop off location for covered electronic devices (CEDs); free electronic recycling for residents
- CT DEEP coordinates this program; permitting certified electronic recyclers (CERs)
- CEDs are also banned from disposal and must be recycled.



EPR: Leftover paint

- Passed in 2011, effective 2013
- PaintCare – Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) for leftover paint, representing paint manufacturers
- Leftover paint can be brought to Household Hazardous Waste events, Transfer Stations, or participating businesses (ex. hardware & paint stores)
- Large quantities generated by painting contractors can schedule a special pick-up.
- PaintCare provides collection, recycling and disposal in addition to education & outreach and annual reporting to DEEP.



EPR: Mattresses

- Passed in 2013, Effective 2014
- Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) = Product Responsibility Organization (PRO), representing mattress manufacturers
- Municipalities are not required to collect mattresses, but can for their residents. Mattresses in CT are recovered for recycling at no cost to municipality, nor residents
- MRC contracts with mattress recyclers, assists mattress retailers, provides education & outreach and annual reporting to DEEP





EPR: Gas Cylinders

- Passed in 2022, effective 2025
- Gas Cylinders cause explosions and fires
- Stewardship plans are due to the DEEP Commissioner on July 1st

The Housatonic Resources Recovery Authority will be presenting to the propane industry in June to help them prepare for the implementation of the NEW Gas Cylinder Extended Producer Responsibility legislation that will take effect in 2025.

The presentation will include the current collection programs available to residents. We'd appreciate your help in gathering information that can be included in the presentation.

If you DO NOT have a program, **please still complete the survey.** This is helpful information for industry to understand the gaps in collection.

After completing the survey, PLEASE email 1-2 landscape photos of your collection area, if you have a program, to tammy@hrra.org

Click [HERE](#) to complete the short survey by the end of the week.

5/23/2023

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection



EPR Implementation Process

- Passage of the law
- Producers and producers' designees, such as a PRO (producer responsibility organization) create/submit stewardship plans for approval by CT DEEP
- Upon approval, plans are put in place for the start date as designated by the law
- Ongoing reporting, incl. auditing, conducted and provided to CT DEEP

Products
Considered
for EPR
Legislation
in the Past

Batteries (2014)

Carpet (2014)

Tires (2014)

Products
Considered
for EPR
This
Legislative
Session

Tires

Smoke Detectors

Packaging



What is Recycling?

What is Recycling?



What is Recycling?



What is Recycling?



What is Recycling?



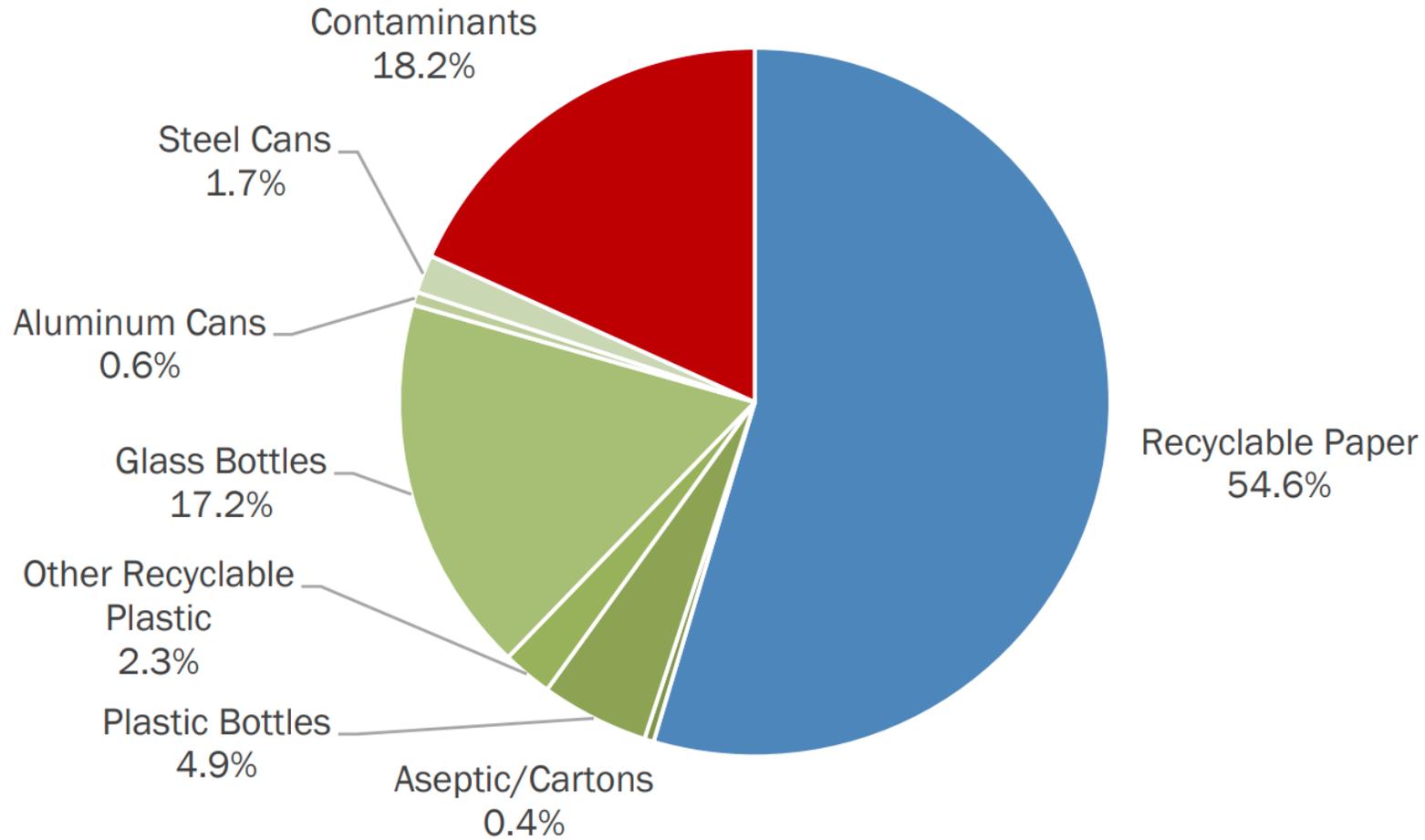
What is Recycling?



What is Recycling?



Residential Mixed Recycling Composition



Composition
of CT Single
Stream
Recycling

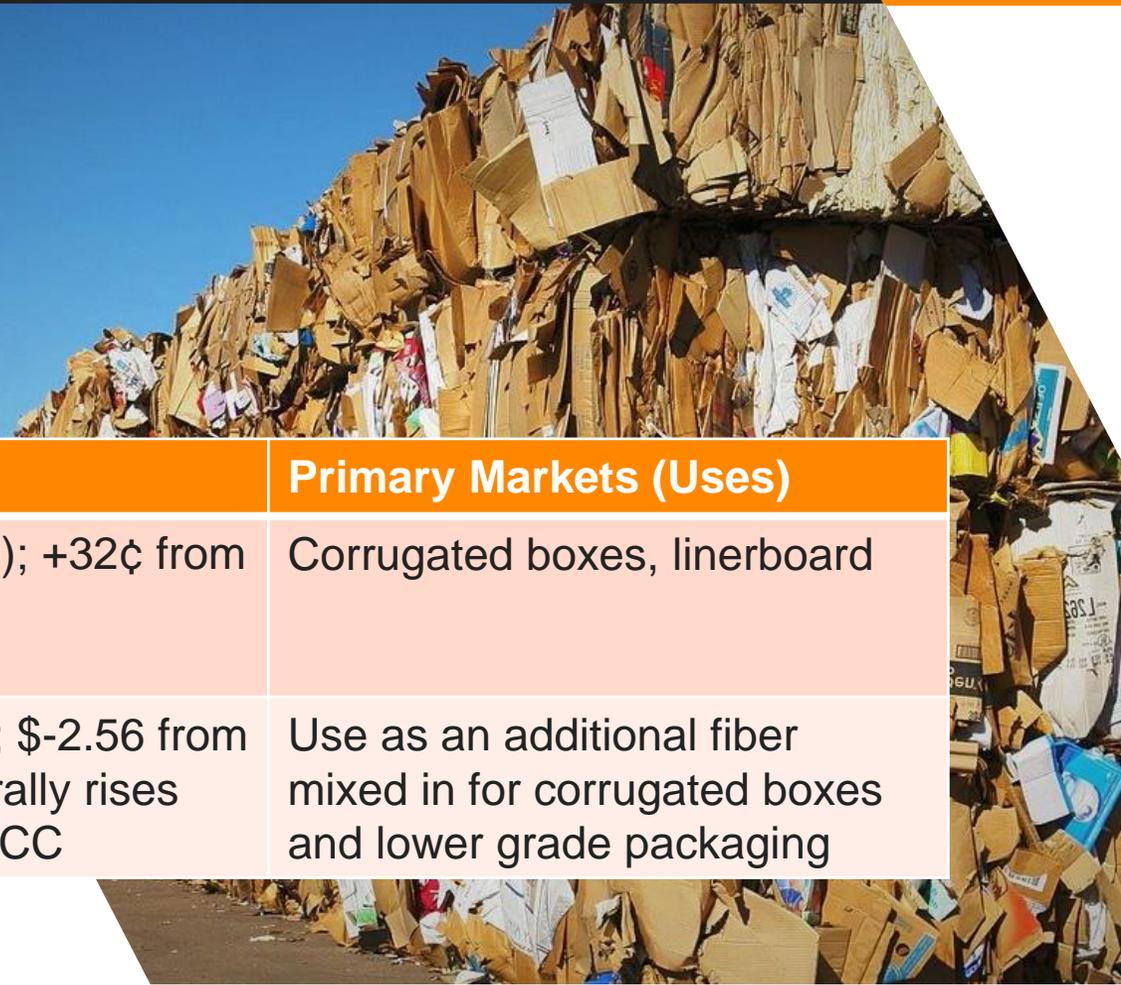
Changing Market Conditions

China's
National
Sword Policy

Impacts of
COVID-19

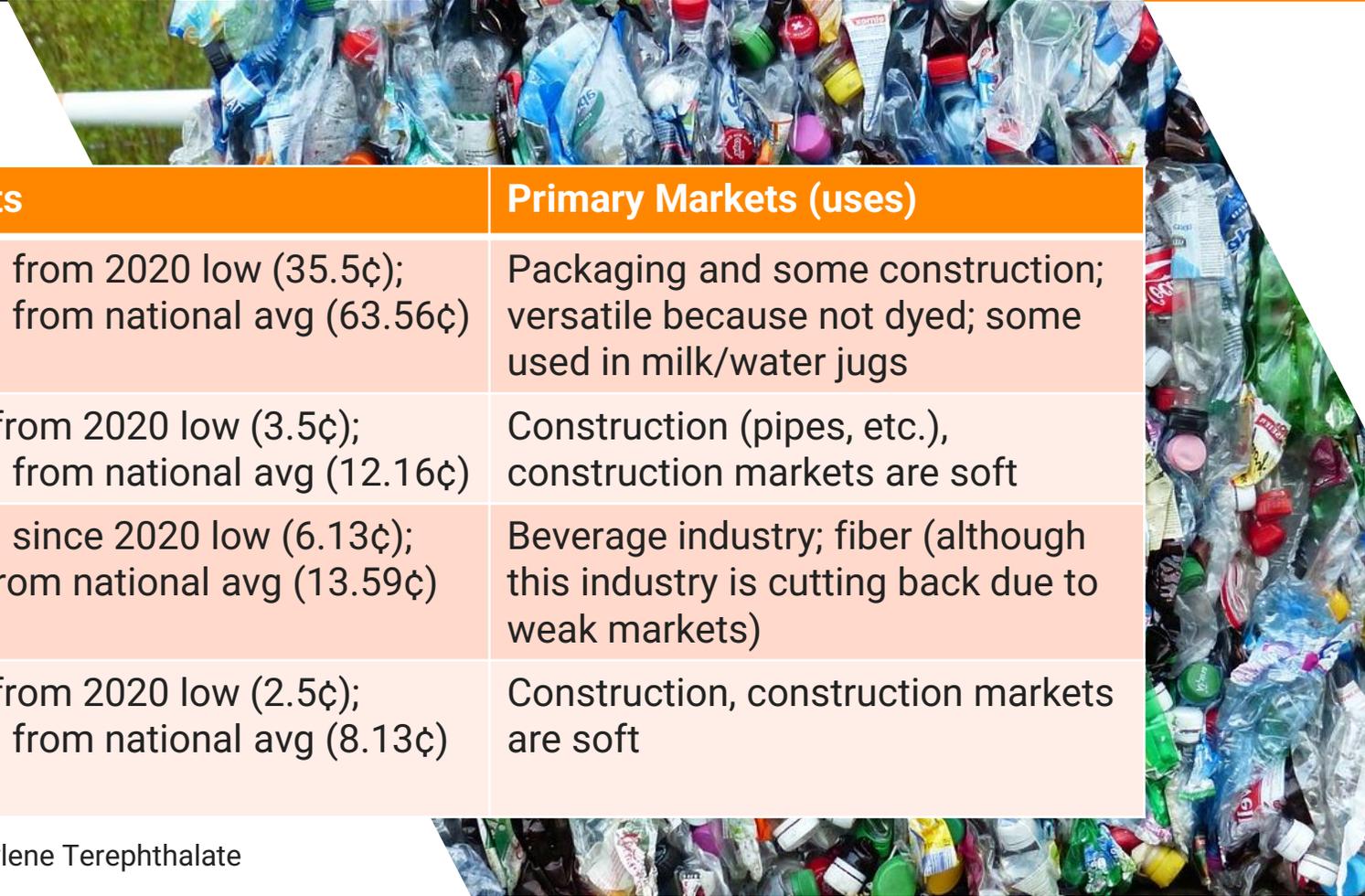
Supply &
Demand
Issues +
Inflation

Northeast Recycling Markets – Fiber/Paper



Fiber Type	Price	Insights	Primary Markets (Uses)
OCC (old corrugated cardboard)	\$32.50/ton, same as last month	+\$5 from 2020 low (\$37.50); +32¢ from national avg (\$32.19)	Corrugated boxes, linerboard
RMP (residential mixed paper)	-\$1.50/ton, same as last month	+\$3.50 from 2020 low (\$5); -\$2.56 from national avg (\$1.06); generally rises and falls at a discount to OCC	Use as an additional fiber mixed in for corrugated boxes and lower grade packaging

Northeast Recycling Markets – Plastic Containers



Plastic Resin Type	Price	Insights	Primary Markets (uses)
Natural HDPE (Milk jugs)	67¢/lb; +1.25¢ from last month	+31.5¢ from 2020 low (35.5¢); +3.24¢ from national avg (63.56¢)	Packaging and some construction; versatile because not dyed; some used in milk/water jugs
Colored HDPE (Detergent jugs)	13¢/lb; +2.75¢ from last month	+9.5¢ from 2020 low (3.5¢); +0.84¢ from national avg (12.16¢)	Construction (pipes, etc.), construction markets are soft
PET (Water, Juice Bottles)	14.25¢/lb; +1.25¢ from last month	+8.12¢ since 2020 low (6.13¢); +66¢ from national avg (13.59¢)	Beverage industry; fiber (although this industry is cutting back due to weak markets)
PP (Berry containers, Yogurt tubs, etc.)	9¢/lb; +3.5¢ from last month	+6.5¢ from 2020 low (2.5¢); +0.87¢ from national avg (8.13¢)	Construction, construction markets are soft

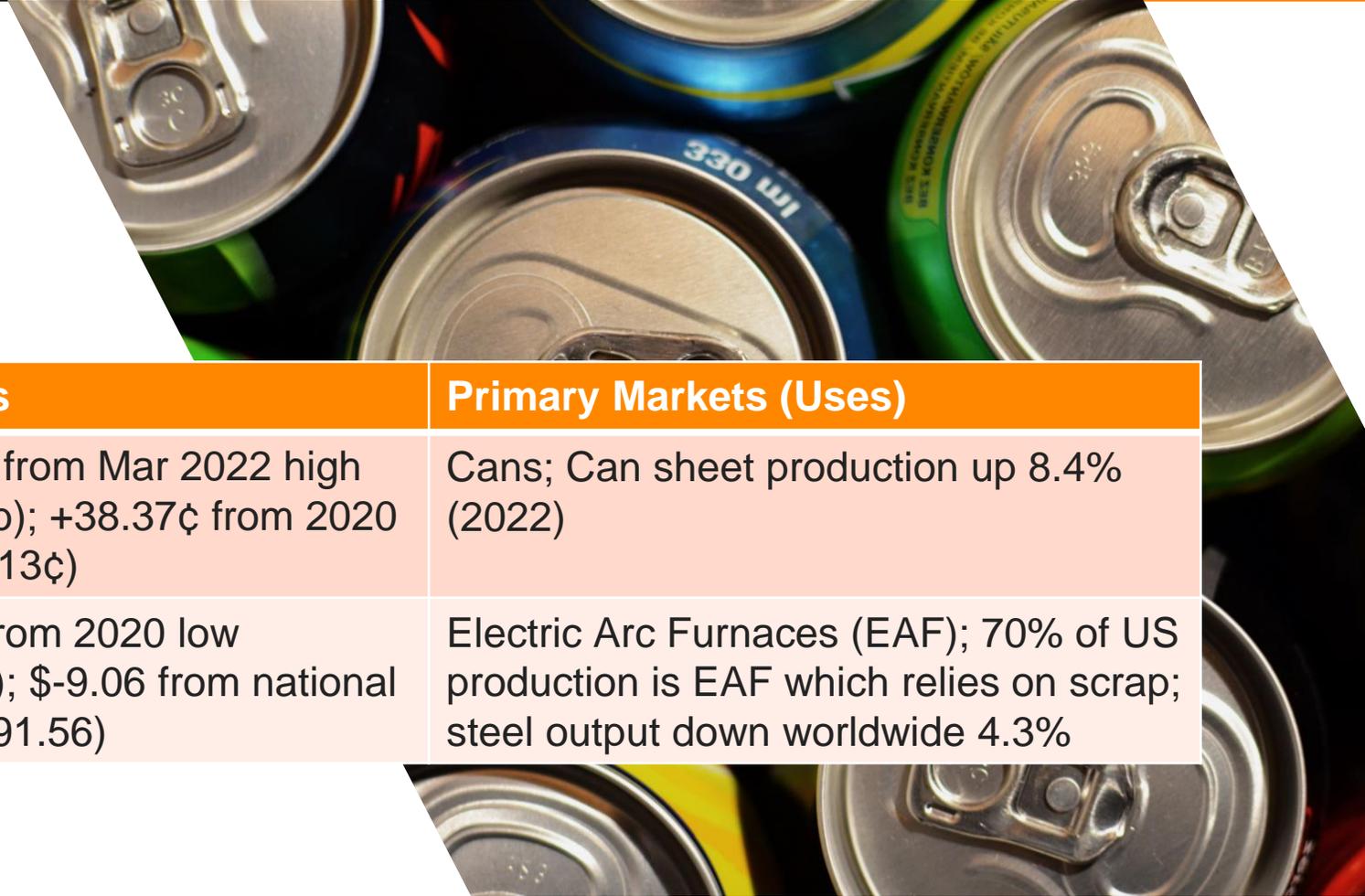
HDPE – High Density Polyethylene

PET – Polyethylene Terephthalate

PP - Polypropylene

Source: NERC Regional Recycling Markets Report, March 2023

Northeast Recycling Markets – Metal Containers



Container Type	Price	Insights	Primary Markets (Uses)
Aluminum Cans	77.5¢/lb; same as last month	-47.38¢ from Mar 2022 high (\$1.24/lb); +38.37¢ from 2020 low (39.13¢)	Cans; Can sheet production up 8.4% (2022)
Steel Cans	\$182.50/ton; \$+25 from last month	\$+111 from 2020 low (\$71.50); \$-9.06 from national avg (\$191.56)	Electric Arc Furnaces (EAF); 70% of US production is EAF which relies on scrap; steel output down worldwide 4.3%

A collage of recycling materials. In the foreground, a yellow recycling bin is filled with various aluminum cans, including a crushed one. In the background, a blue bin contains cardboard boxes, and a green bin holds a green plastic bottle. The scene is set outdoors with some white paper or plastic debris visible.

How Do We Recycle?

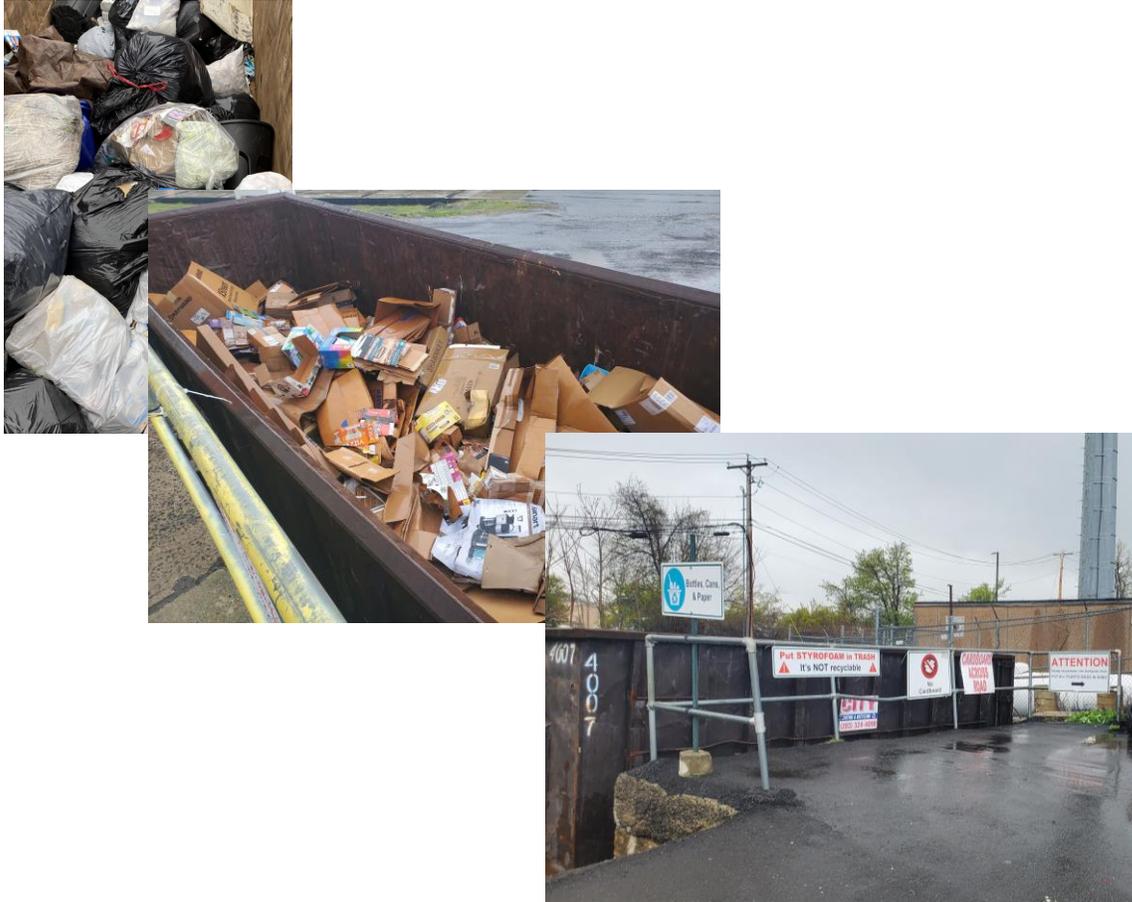
We Recycle & Dispose of Items In Many Ways



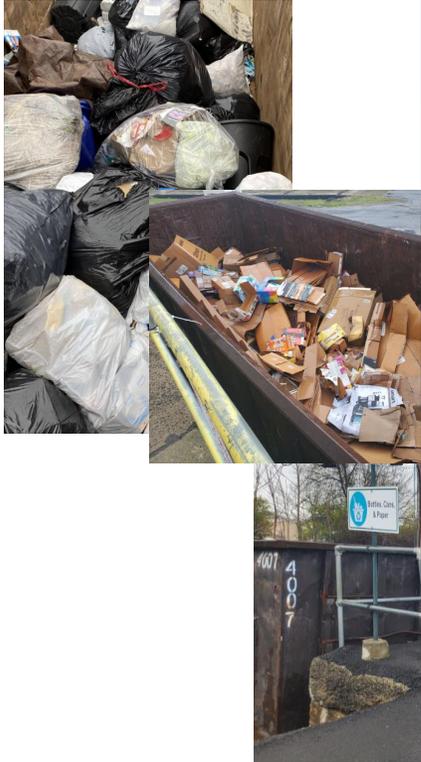
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



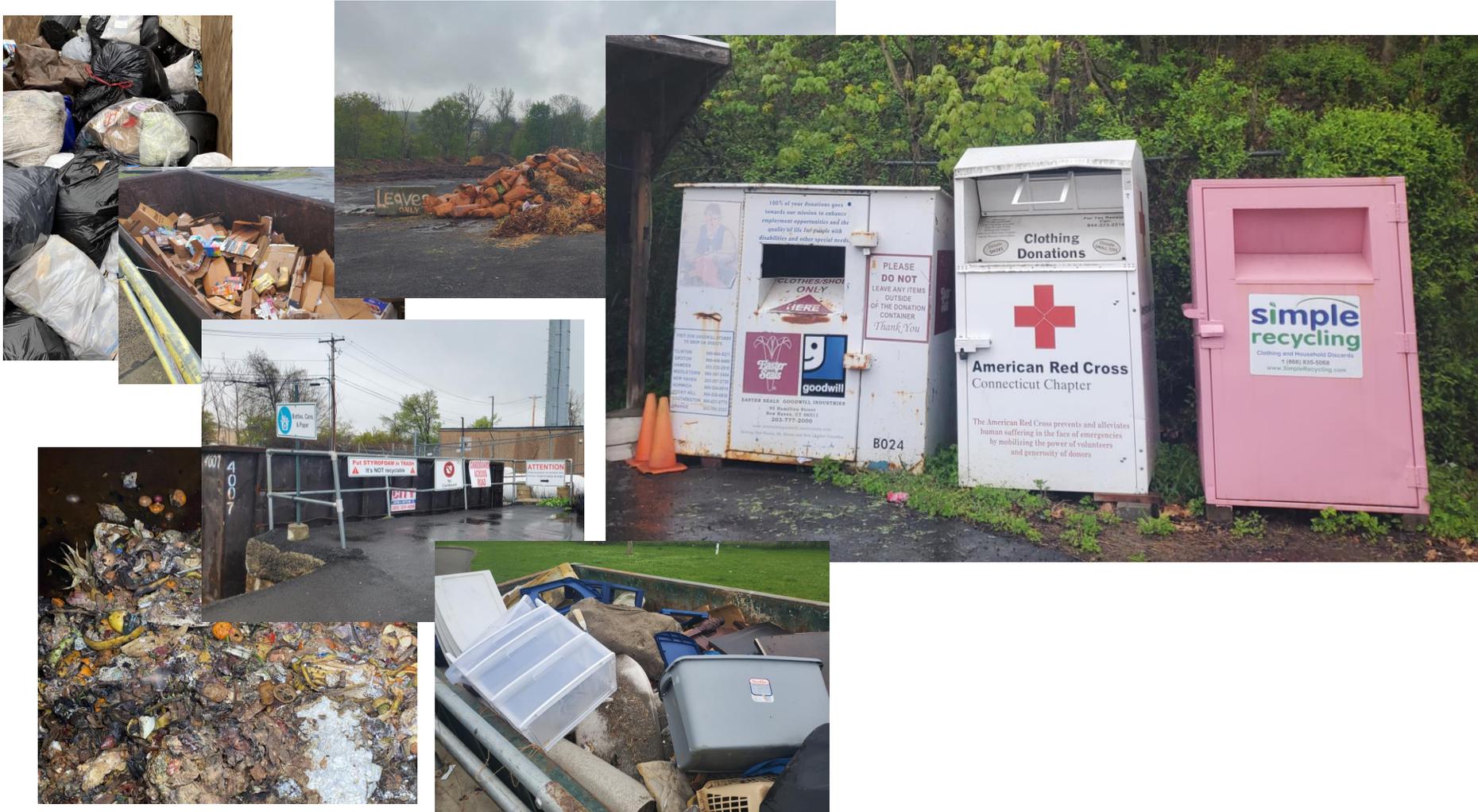
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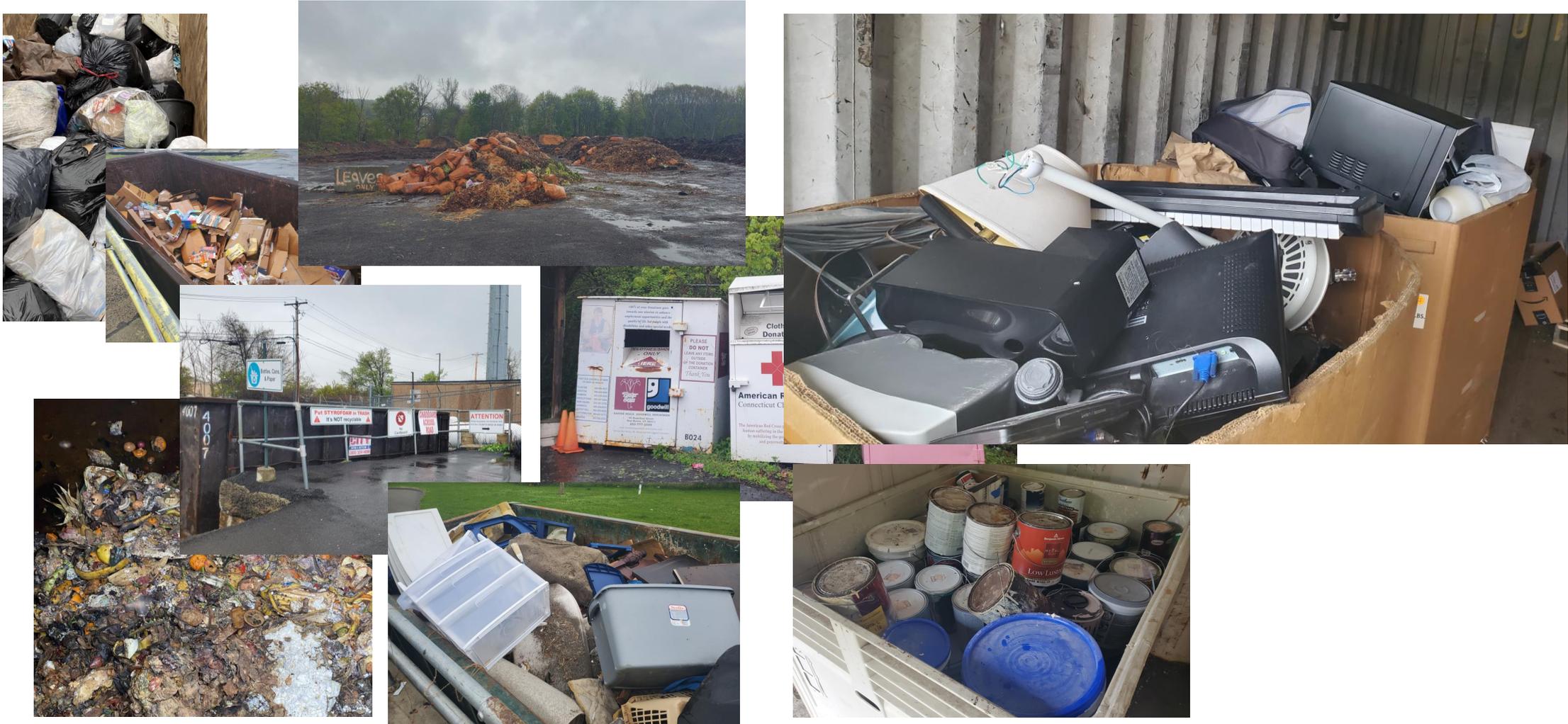
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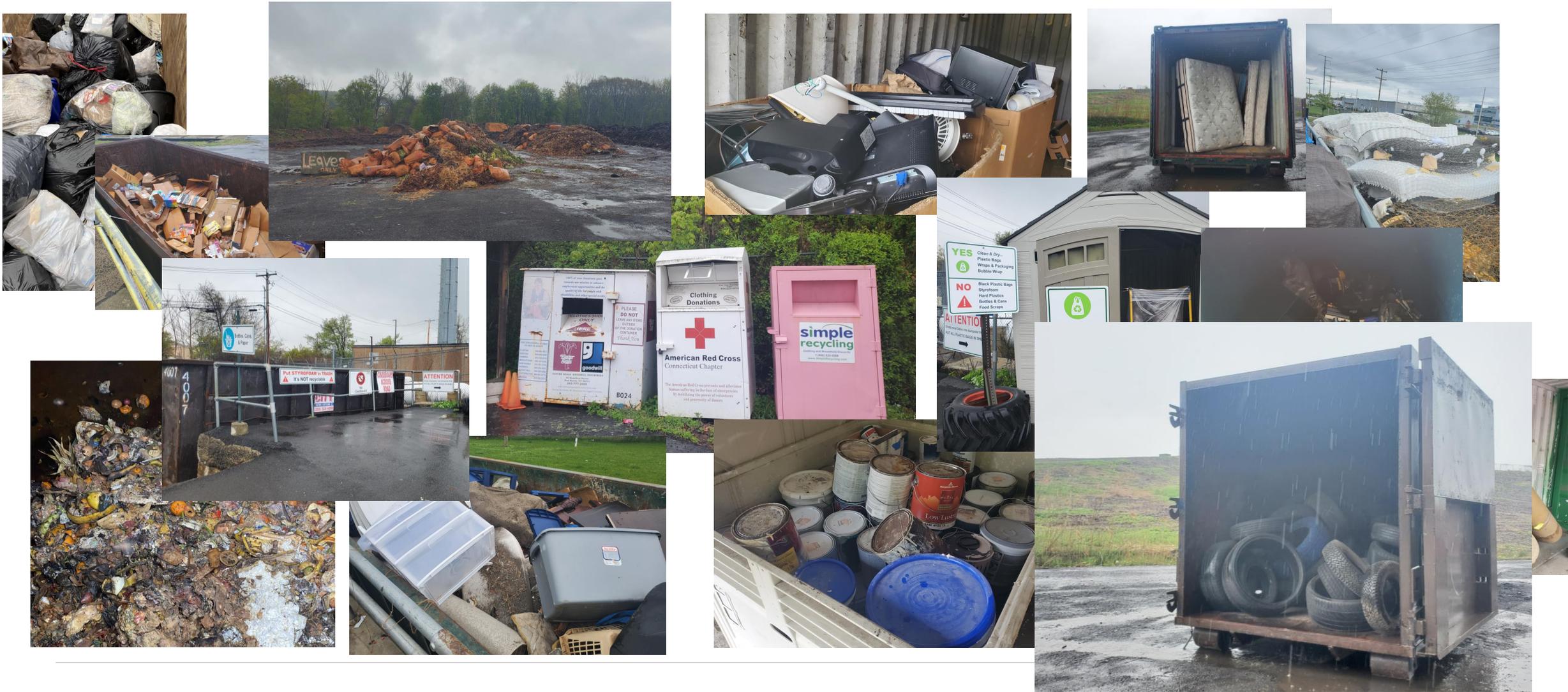
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



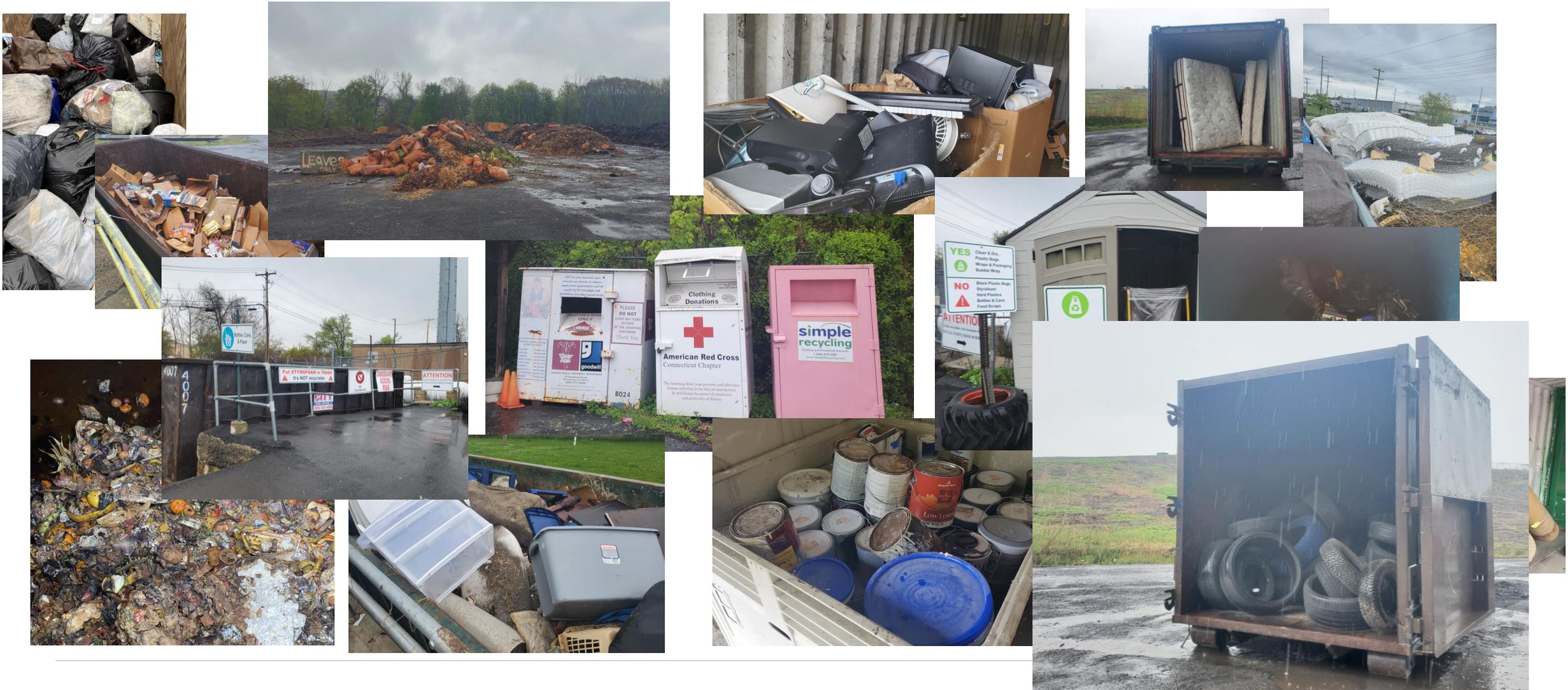
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



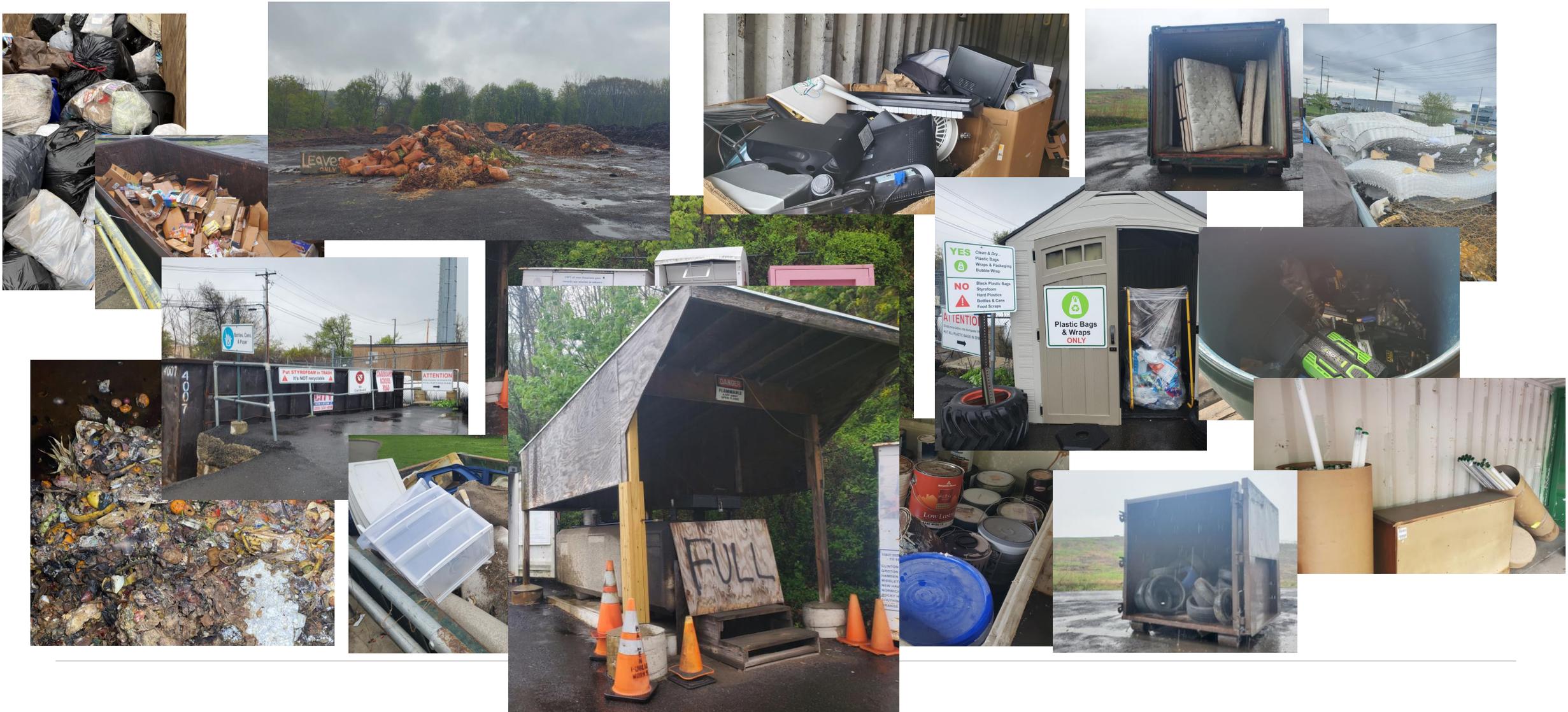
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



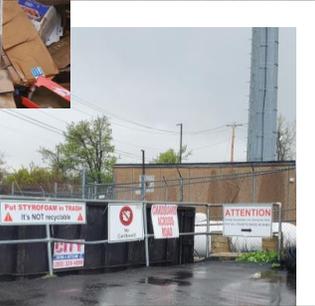
Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



Transfer Station Recycling/Disposal Programs



TRASH



BRUSH



ELECTRONIC WASTE



MATTRESSES

RECYCLABLES: MIXED or SOURCE SEPARATED



TEXTILES



PLASTIC FILM



BATTERIES



FOOD SCRAPS



BULKY WASTE



OILS



PAINT



TIRES



BULBS

Connecticut's Bottle Bill Program

- 1978: Law Passed, 1980: Implemented
- Initial purpose was litter reduction
- 2009: Program expanded to include water containers and amended to send unclaimed deposits to the General Fund
- 2021: Public Act 21-58 passed, significantly modifying the program



Containers Included in the Bottle Bill

- Year Added:
- 1980: beer, soft drinks, carbonated mineral water (5c)
- 2009: water (5c)
- 2021: hard seltzer, hard cider, plant water, juice, juice drink, tea, coffee, kombucha, plant infused drink, sports drink or energy drink (effective 1/1/23)
- Increased deposit to 10c (effective 1/1/24)

Miniature Liquor Bottles

- Public Act 21-58: requires liquor wholesalers to assess a five-cent surcharge on miniature alcohol bottles to retailers (and in turn, consumers), collect the surcharges in a separate account, and send the collected surcharges back to the municipalities in which the transactions occurred.
- Miniature alcohol bottles (≤ 50 ml) containing spirits or liquor
- Effective 10/1/21 (previous stock exempted)
- The [Wine & Spirits Wholesalers of CT \(WSWC\)](#) are managing this program.
- WSWC made distributed first payment April 2022



Are We Recycling Right?



Recycling- It's the Law!

What year did CT pass legislation mandating that certain materials be recycled?

- a) 1975
- b) 1989
- c) 2012



Items Designated (Mandated) for Recycling:

- Glass & Metal Food & Beverage Containers
- Plastic Containers (PET or PETE #1)
- Plastic Containers (HDPE #2)
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Scrap Metal, including appliances
- Ni-Cd Rechargeable Batteries (from consumer products)
- Waste Oil (crankcase oil from internal combustion engines)
- Leaves (must be composted)
- Lead Acid Battery or Motor Vehicle Batteries
- Commercially Generated Source Separated Organic Materials (Only applies to those businesses compelled to do so per CGS Section 22a-226e)
- Boxboard
- Newspaper
- Magazines
- White & Colorful Office Paper

Items Designated (Mandated) for Recycling:

Mixed Recycling

Blue Bin

- Glass & Metal Food & Beverage **Containers**
- Plastic **Containers** (PET or PETE #1)
- Plastic **Containers** (HDPE #2)
- Corrugated Cardboard
- Boxboard
- Newspaper
- Magazines
- White & Colored Office Paper

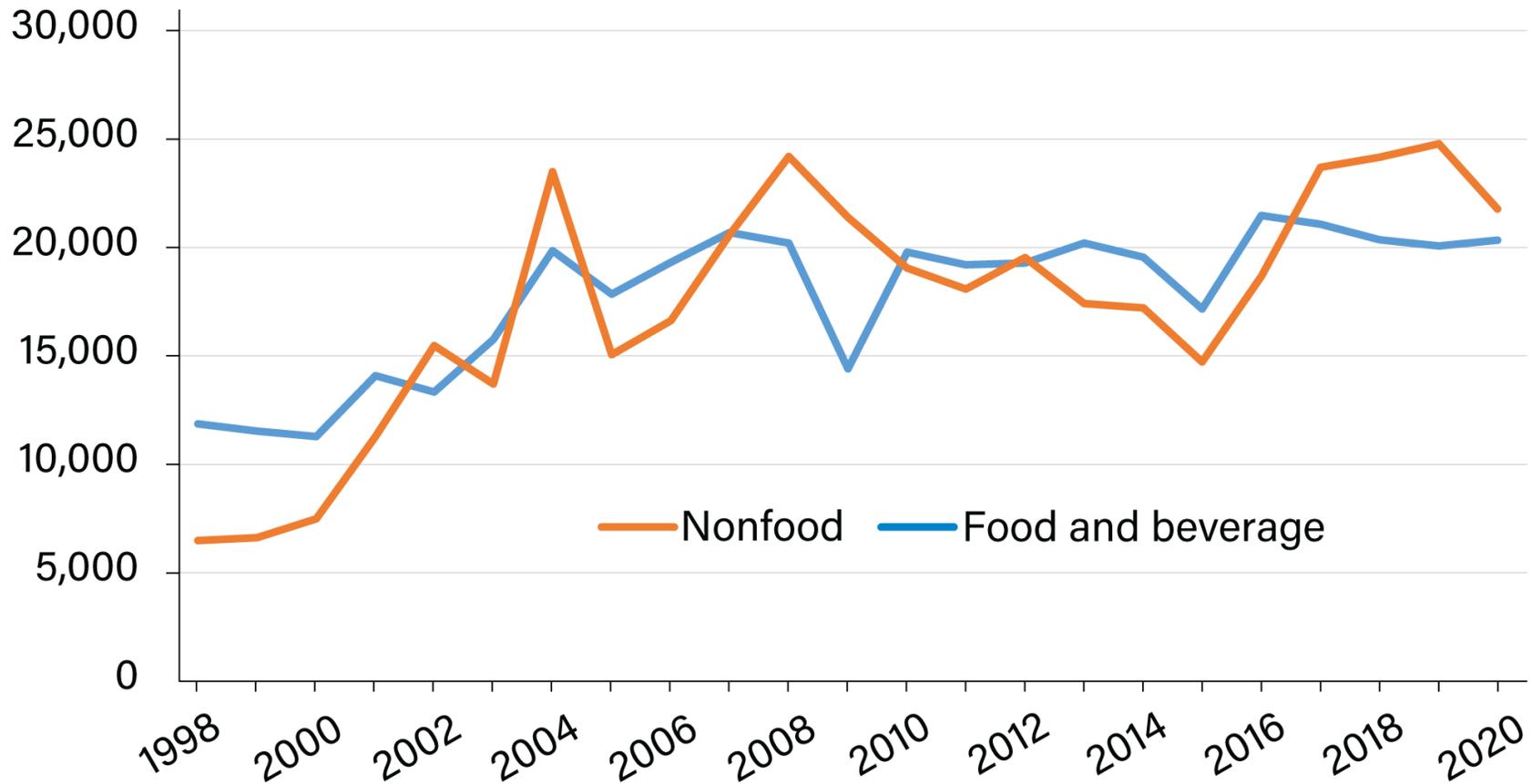
- Scrap Metal, including appliances
- Ni-Cd Rechargeable Batteries (from consumer products)
- Waste Oil (crankcase oil from internal combustion engines)
- Leaves (must be composted)
- Lead Acid Battery or Motor Vehicle Batteries
- Commercially Generated Source Separated Organic Materials (Only applies to those businesses compelled to do so per CGS Section 22a-226e)



WHY IS RECYCLING SO CONFUSING?

New product introductions of consumer packaged goods, 1998-2020

The number of new food and beverage products saw substantial decreases followed by proportional rebounds in 2010 and 2016, and had a relatively smooth decline between 2016 and 2019 before increasing slightly in 2020



Source: Prepared by USDA, Economic Research Service, using data from Mintel's Global New Product Database (Mintel GNPD).

Data as of May 2021.

Source: <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=55155>

The Recycling Arrows

- Plastic Resin Codes
- Do not determine whether or not an item is accepted in CT's mixed recycling program
- Blue Bin/Mixed Recycling Program = Plastic CONTAINERS only
- Instead, use the RecycleCT app or website www.recyclect.com

Plastic Resin Identification Codes

 PETE	 HDPE	 PVC	 LDPE	 PP	 PS	 OTHER
Polyethylene Terephthalate	High-Density Polyethylene	Polyvinyl Chloride	Low-Density Polyethylene	Polypropylene	Polystyrene	Other
Common products: soda & water bottles; cups, jars, trays, clamshells	Common products: milk jugs, detergent & shampoo bottles, flower pots, grocery bags	Common products: cleaning supply jugs, pool liners, twine, sheeting, automotive product bottles, sheeting	Common products: bread bags, paper towels & tissue overwrap, squeeze bottles, trash bags, six-pack rings	Common products: yogurt tubs, cups, juice bottles, straws, hangers, sand & shipping bags	Common products: to-go containers & flatware, hot cups, razors, CD cases, shipping cushion, cartons, trays	Common types & products: polycarbonate, nylon, ABS, acrylic, PLA; bottles, safety glasses, CDs, headlight lenses
Recycled products: clothing, carpet, clamshells, soda & water bottles	Recycled products: detergent bottles, flower pots, crates, pipe, decking	Recycled products: pipe, wall siding, binders, carpet backing, flooring	Recycled products: trash bags, plastic lumber, furniture, shipping envelopes, compost bins	Recycled products: paint cans, speed bumps, auto parts, food containers, hangers, plant pots, razor handles	Recycled products: picture frames, crown molding, rulers, flower pots, hangers, toys, tape dispensers	Recycled products: electronic housings, auto parts,
						

The Universal List in CT: What's In, What's Out

DEEP, in partnership with
Material Recovery Facility
(MRF) Operators &
RecycleCT



What Materials are detrimental?

- Items, materials, or products that:
 - 1) Could be harmful to employees or present a safety concern
 - 2) Can shut down or harm equipment
 - 3) Reduce the value of commodities

The RecycleCT Wizard and App

- A searchable, comprehensive database of items with information about what waste or recycling stream they are accepted in
- App available on:
 - App Store (for Apple/iPhones)
 - Google Play Store (for Android devices, e.g. Samsung, Google Pixel, etc.)
- Widget available for:
 - Municipal websites
 - Other community websites

The image shows a screenshot of the RecycleCT Wizard website. At the top left is the RecycleCT logo with the tagline "Ver en Español". A blue navigation bar contains the following links: RECYCLECT WIZARD, WHY RECYCLE, IN THE BIN, BEYOND THE BIN, GRANTS AND PROGRAMS, SOCIAL, RESOURCES, and DONATE NOW. The main content area features the heading "CAN I RECYCLE IT?" followed by a search input field and a "Search" button. To the right, there is a promotional banner for the app with the text "RECYCLE RIGHT. RECYCLE SMART." and "Download the app today!". Below the banner are two buttons for downloading the app: "Download on the App Store" and "GET IT ON Google Play". At the bottom, there is a carousel of four items: "Plastic Bags" (with a blue bag icon), "Pizza Boxes" (with a pizza box icon), "Shredded Paper" (with a pile of paper icon), and "Black Plastic Containers" (with a black container icon crossed out by a large orange 'X').

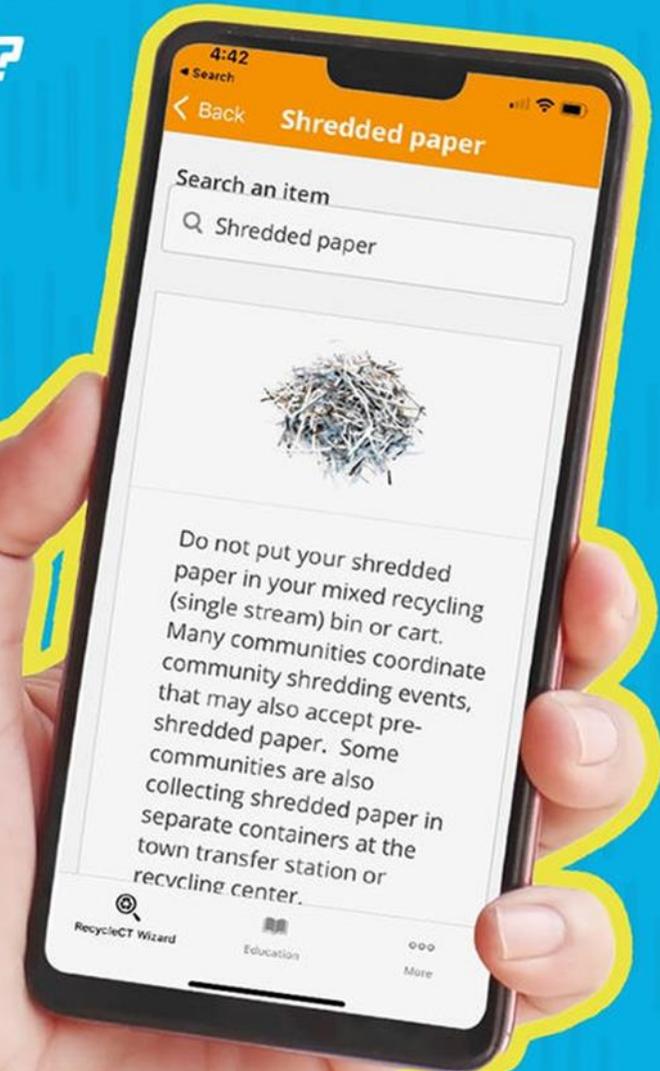
RecycleCT Wizard App

Translated into 16 different languages

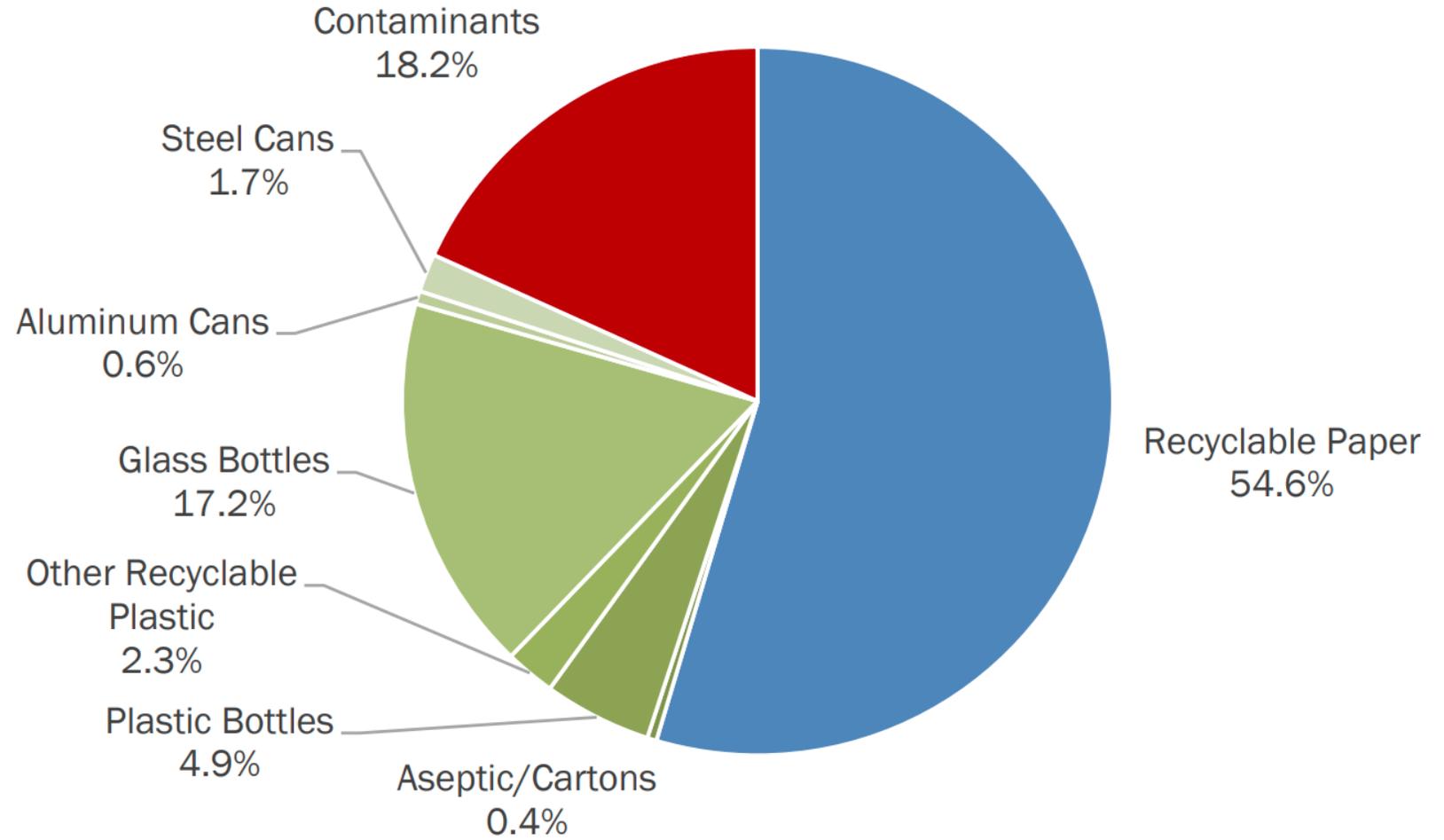
- English
- Spanish
- French
- Portuguese
- Simplified Chinese
- Czech
- Welsh
- German
- Haitian Creole
- Hungarian
- Japanese
- Khmer
- Korean
- Punjabi
- Russian
- Vietnamese

Did you say yes?

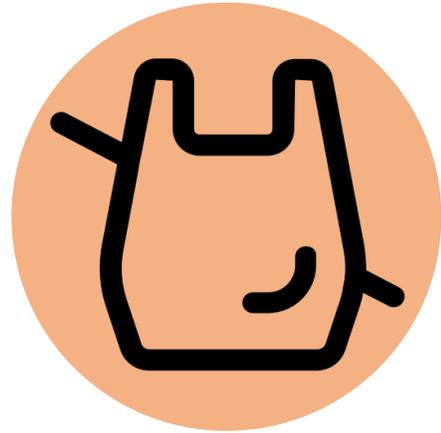
*Sorry. It's a no
for shredded
paper.*



2015 Waste Characterization Study Results

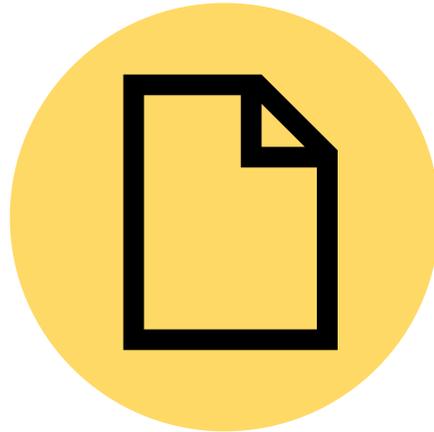


Top 5 Contaminants in CT's Mixed Recycling:



Plastic Bags

Bottle Caps



Shredded Paper

Bagged Materials



Tanglers
(garden hoses,
hangers,
clothes, etc.)

MYTHBUSTING (no more wishcycling)

- ▶ PIZZA Boxes are IN
- ▶ PLASTIC = Only containers (bottles, jars, jugs, tubs, berry containers, clam-shell)
 - ▶ No black plastic
 - ▶ No expanded polystyrene (aka Styrofoam)
- ▶ NO paper cups, paper plates, paper napkins, paper tissue, paper takeout containers
- ▶ NO toys, pots & pans, hangers
- ▶ NO scrap metal



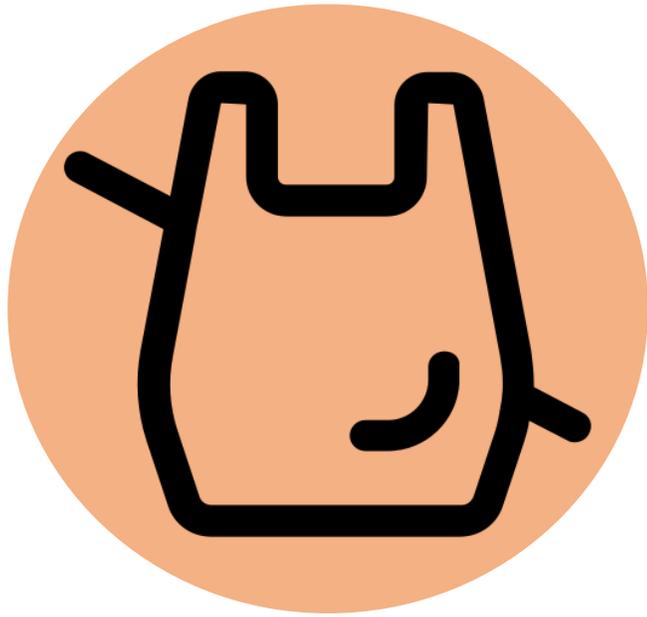
Bagged
Materials: Which
are Mixed
Recycling and
which are Trash?





Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs





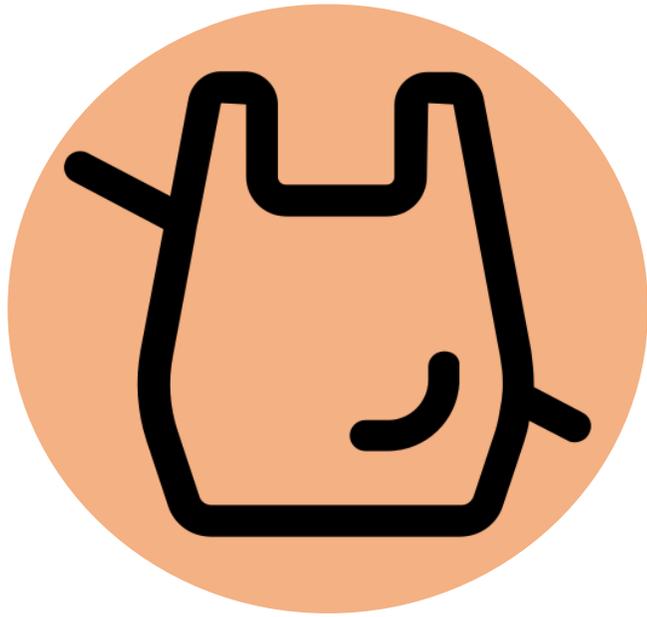
Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs





Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs

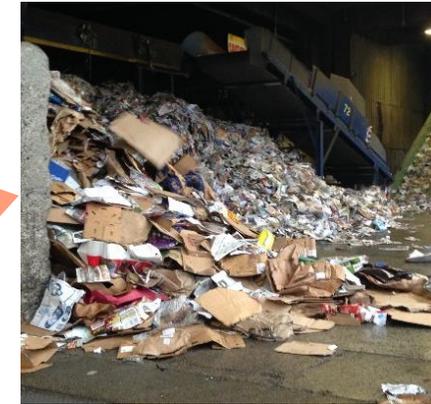




Plastic Bags & Other Film at CT MRFs



Why Quality Matters





Glass
Recovered
at CT MRFs
(2015)



Time for a game of I Spy...



Glass Recovered at CT MRFs (2015)



Pens, Pencils, Markers, Tampon Applicators, Toothbrushes, Lip Balm, Toothpaste, Batteries, Razors, Bottle Caps, Craft Jewelry, Nail Polish, Coffee Pods, Squeeze Nozzles, Rx Bottles, Plastic Utensils, etc.

Other Items to Keep Out of the Recycling Bin

Batteries

Syringes

Propane
Tanks

Ammunition

Lawnmower
Blades

Knives or
other Utensils

Diapers

Tampon
Applicators

RECYCLE RIGHT. EVERY TIME.

Use this guide to learn **What's IN** and **What's OUT** of your bin.

What's IN?

Follow these steps before placing acceptable items into your recycling bin.

DO: empty, clean, rinse, and repeat for each item. | **DON'T: shred, box, or bag items.**



PAPER & CARDBOARD



Newspapers & magazines, food and beverage cartons, mixed paper and flattened boxes



GLASS



Bottles and jars



METAL



Food and beverage cans, aluminum foil and foil containers



PLASTIC



Jugs, tubs and lids

What's OUT?



No plastic bags or plastic wrap
(Return to retailer)



No styrofoam or black plastic containers
(Throw them in the trash)



No clothing or linens
(Use donation programs)



No tangles
(No hoses, wires, chains or electronics)



No combustibles
(No propane tanks, batteries, and non-food grade aerosol cans like spray paint and pesticides)

To learn more about What's In and What's Out of your bin, ask the RecycleCT Wizard at RecycleCT.com or download our new app.



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Resources Available for your Recycling Program

- RecycleCT Wizard available to install on town webpage www.recyclect.com
- Download/promote the RecycleCT Wizard App for your phone
- Follow RecycleCT on Facebook, Twitter and/or Instagram
- Review What's IN, What's OUT list to ensure you're not "Wish Cycling"
 - Just because you "Wish" it could be recycled, does not make it acceptable in the blue bin

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What's IN?

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DO: empty, clean, rinse, and repeat for each item. | **DON'T:** shred, box, or bag items.



PAPER & CARDBOARD



Newspapers & magazines, food and beverage cartons, mixed paper and flattened boxes



GLASS



Bottles and jars



METAL



Food and beverage cans, aluminum foil and foil containers



PLASTIC



Jugs, tubs and lids

What's OUT?



No plastic bags or plastic wrap
(Return to retailer)



No food or liquid
(Empty all containers)



No clothing or linens
(Use donation programs)



No tangles
(No hoses, wires, chains or electronics)



No combustibles
(No propane tanks, batteries, and non-food grade aerosol cans like spray paint and pesticides)

Thank You!

- Download the RecycleCT App to get the best info on Recycling in Connecticut
- Download resources ↓ at RecycleCT.com
- Grab materials at the table
 - Flyers
 - Posters
 - Magnets
 - Pencils

Download the RecycleCT App on The App Store:



Download the RecycleCT App on Google Play:



To learn more about What's In and What's Out of your bin, ask the **RecycleCT Wizard** at RecycleCT.com or download our new app.



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Recyclable vs. Acceptable

Just because an item is made of recyclable material, doesn't mean it is acceptable in the mixed recycling program.



QUIZ!